The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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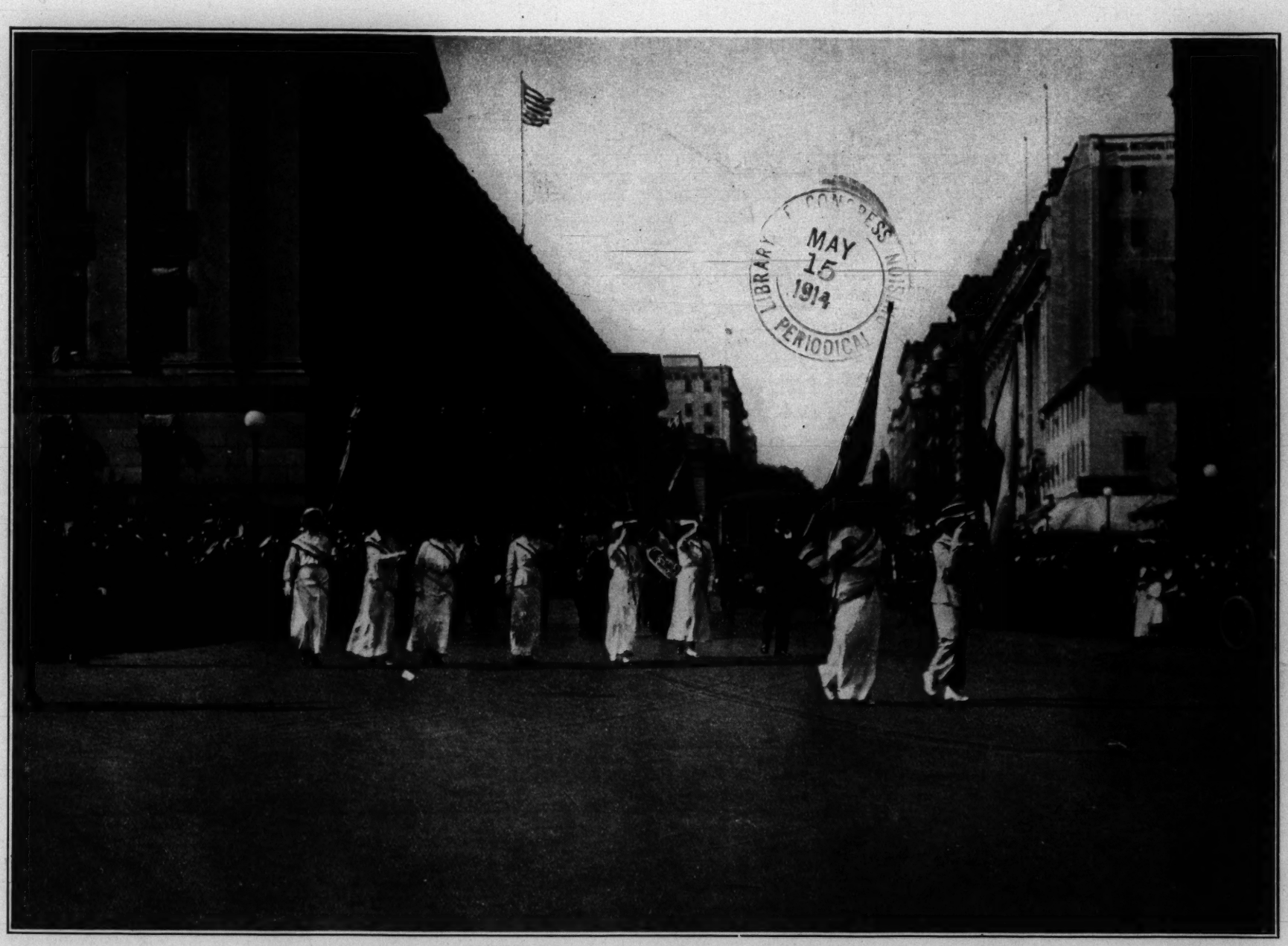

HEAD OF THE CONGRESSIONAL UNION PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL
MAY 9th, 1914

To present to Congress the resolutions passed at mass meetings all over the country the preceding week, asking for the immediate passage of the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment to the National Constitution

CONTRIBUTION TOWARD $50,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF A FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business department of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from April 24 to May 1, 1914.

Miss Alice Deal	.25
Dr. Edith Coale	.25
Miss Mathilda Rochon	1.00
Miss Anne Martin	5.00
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood	100.00
Miss Katherine Baker	.25
Miss Blanche Washington	.25
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Anonymous	1.05
Miss Lucy Fitzhugh	.25
Miss Jessie Dell	.25
Miss Mary Brennan	.50
Collection	3.51
Sale of Tickets	13.75
Membership	9.25
Miss Fiske	5.00
Total	$214.81
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	32,290.39
Total to May 1st, 1914	$32,505.20

SUFFRAGE MONDELL RESOLUTION REPORTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The report in the House of Representatives on May 5th of the Mondell Resolution marks an epoch in suffrage work in this country. Woman suffrage has never been debated on the floor of the House, and it has never, since 1890, progressed beyond the committee stage in the House. Prior to 1890 it never received a favorable majority report from the Judiciary Committee, although favorable minority reports were given in 1870, 1883, 1884, and 1886. These have been the only actions taken upon suffrage by the committee of the House of Representatives.

Since early in the Spring it has been apparent to those in close touch with the workings of Congress that the Judiciary Committee would very soon be obliged to report, one way or another, on the suffrage amendment. Such tremendous pressure has been brought to bear from all over the United States that committee members have expressed themselves as smarting under the strain. On May 5th, at a meeting of the Judiciary, Representative Chandler, Progressive, of New York, moved to report favorably on the suffrage resolution. This was objected to by Representative Webb of North Carolina, who moved to substitute an unfavorable report. After a short debate Representative Webb offered to withdraw his motion if Mr. Chandler would agree to a report without recommendation. With hardly any further debate this course was agreed upon, and the suffrage resolution went to the House without comment. It rests now at the foot of the House calendar, which is in a very congested condition at present. At the top of the calendar is a bill to codify the laws relating to the Judiciary, and doubtless the opposition will spin out discussion on this bill as long as possible. Representative Mondell has served notice that he will endeavor to bring up the suffrage bill at an early date. In order to do this he will have to introduce a special rule making the suffrage amendment in order. This will be sent to the Committee on Rules, and then it will be Chairman Henry's turn to barricade himself against a flood of telegrams, letters and personal interviews. The Committee on Rules has been as impregnable as the Committee of the Judiciary. Yet the Judiciary yielded at length, which is fairly good assurance that Rules will do likewise.

In the House.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS FAILS TO PUT WOMAN SUFFRAGE ON ITS LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SESSION.

On Tuesday evening, May 12th, the Democrats of the House of Representatives met in caucus at the bidding of President Wilson to adopt a program for the rest of the session. All day Monday and Tuesday suffragists were engaged in seeing all the Democratic Representatives, urging upon them that suffrage be included in the party program. In spite of the nation-wide demand for such action which had been shown by the May 2d demonstrations on behalf of the Bristow-Mondell amendment held in every locality in the country and shown by the culminating procession in Washington on May 9th, when thousands of women marched to the Capitol to present the resolutions adopted on the 2d, the Democratic caucus refused to put suffrage on the legislative program, the proposiion not even being brought up at the caucus. Democrats who profess to be ardent suffragists joined with the anti-suffragists in subordinating suffrage to what they considered the interests of the party at the moment.

The caucus adopted a program according to which the remainder of the session will be devoted almost exclusively to anti-trust legislation and the annual appropriation bills.

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, Democraic leader of the House of Representatives, presented to the caucus a resolution incorporating the wishes of the President. This resolution, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote, is as follows:

"Resolved, That in order to carry out the promises made in the last Democratic platform, and to expedite the adjournment of this session in Congress.

"That a bill to create an interstate trade commission, to define its powers and duties; a bill to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and a bill to amend section 20 of an act to regulate commerce are hereby declared to be *the party program* for the remainder of this session of Congress.

"That said bills shall have precedence over all other bills, and that the rules committee is directed to report a rule or rules to carry out the purpose of this resolution."

Owing to the failure to include suffrage among the subjects in the party program, the Democratic Party has once again gone on record as being against taking any action favorable to suffrage.

Suffrage can now obtain consideration only through the operation of a special rule which will be introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the Rules Committee. Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas, Chairman of the Rules Committee, announced after the caucus had adjourned that he would refuse to call his committee together for the purpose of considering a rule for bringing up suffrage unless specifically required to do so by the Democrats in caucus. The Rules Committee is controlled by the Democratic Party, a majority of its members belonging to that party.

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ECHOES OF MAY SECOND

From distant points in the south and west come inspiring accounts of suffrage rallies held on May 2d. Mrs. George M. Kenyon, chairman of the Demonstration Committee in St. Paul, Minn., writes that the demonstration there was "So far beyond the expectation of any of the women who were working for it, that we are all walking on air. St. Paul is a very conservative city and no one has believed it possible to get up a demonstration such as we had today." Besides a great meeting in the auditorium, which was crowded, the St. Paul women had a big meeting in a nearby park, with sixteen speeches from the various automobiles. "Everything went with a rush," writes Mrs. Kenyon, "and the crowds were interested from first to last. Women who had hardly dared come out for suffrage, on account of their husbands or friends or relatives, marched with us the little distance which we walked from the park to where we took the cars to go over and join the Minneapolis parade. The parade there was a great success. Our principal speaker was Mrs. Minona Jones, and she held her audience in the hollow of her hand."

Louisiana.

New Orleans celebrated all day, many speakers appearing between the acts at theaters and at the "movies." In the evening a big meeting was held in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce. The Louisiana State Legislature is just convening for its Spring session and the speakers addressed the members in no mistakeable terms, giving them to understand that the women of the State would no longer permit their State or national representatives to hide opposition to woman suffrage behind the old States Rights doctrine. Other successful rallies in the State were held at Baton Rouge, Lake Charles, Monroe and Covington.

Wyoming.

From Cheyenne, Wyoming, Mrs. Katherine Morton writes that the meeting held in a large hall on the evening of May 2d was very successful. Governor Carey, in a forceful address told the story of the enfranchising of women in Wyoming in 1869. Dr. C. A. Duniway, president of the State University, one of the most popular speakers in Wyoming, gave an interesting talk, and Mrs. E. H. Knight, dean of women in the University, also spoke. The Rev. Dr. Huston, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church; and Mrs. F. N. Shiek, former president of the Wyoming Federation of Women's Clubs, and former corresponding secretary of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, completed the list of speakers. Good music formed part of the program, which was varied and sparkling. "We chose the most influential people in Wyoming," writes Mrs. Morton, who acted as chairman of the occasion, "and every one accepted and seemed glad to help!"

Nevada.

Reno, Sparks, Eureka, Fallon, Yerington, Goldfield, and other Nevada towns and cities held rousing meetings. Miss Mabel Vernon, a Congressional Union organizer, who is working in Nevada at present, spoke to an enthusiastic crowd at Eureka. Fallon held two big meetings, and a hastily organized parade. Mrs. Maude Leonard McCreery, state press chairman, was the principal speaker. At Yerington a big automobile parade was followed by an enthusiastic outdoor mass meeting on the main street of the town. The suffrage resolution was unanimously adopted, many men eagerly offering to sign. Telegrams were sent to all Nevada Congressmen urging them to support the federal amendment. At Reno, Bishop Spaulding of Utah and Nevada was an honored guest of the day. Bishop Spaulding said: "I believe in equal suffrage. I find that the men who are opposed to woman suffrage are also oposed to manhood suffrage, and believe in an undemocratic form of government by the few. Equal suffrage works well in Utah."

In Virginia City, Nevada, all the bells and whistles in town hailed the hour of the big meeting, five o'clock. After a splendid demonstration the resolutions were adopted and sent on to Washington.

Montana.

Montana was not behind any of the western states in celebrating the day. At Butte a spectacular suffrage procession ending at the Silver Bow County court house, where a mass meeting was held. J. E. McCrimmon of Missoula, was the first speaker, and he was followed by Mrs. Grace Benefiel Cotterill of Seattle, Washington, who told of her participation in suffrage campaigns in four states. The Butte celebration began early in the day, the entire morning and afternoon being devoted to the distribution of suffrage literature. A booth decorated with suffrage banners and American flags was established at a prominent point in the business section of the city, and ice cream, candies and suffrage badges were sold, and suffrage literature given away. The booth was in charge of Mrs. William Rozsa, Mrs. J. S. Ellis, and Mrs. W. D. McLeod.

Washington and Oregon.

In Tacoma, Washington, the National Council of Women Voters held a fine meeting, with Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe as the principal speaker. Both Seattle and Tacoma papers have given splendid publicity, not only to the nation-wide demonstration but to the Congressional Union.

Another demonstration arranged by the National Council of Women Voters was held in Portland, Oregon, on May 1st, this day having been chosen because the Portland women ardently desired to have M DeVoe as a speaker, and had already ranged to be in Tacoma on May 2nd. T resolution was sent from Portland on M 2d.

How Small Towns Celebrated.

Altogether the demonstrations all over United States were wonderfully organi and magnificently carried out. There is doubt that they will soon see the resul this great concerted action towards pass the Bristow-Mondell resolution. Besi this, the principal object of the demonst tion every section of the country will w ness a renewal of interest in the suffra movement, such as the country has ne known before. Suffrage is a universal to of conversation in most large cities, but many places the women have been tin about demonstrating their faith. They ha been afraid to speak, especially on t streets, where all causes must be argued l fore they can win. Now an immense p portion of this timidity has been brok down. The local suffrage associations w increase in membership, and both new a old members will be more and more acti In small communities where the subject h received little attention, the universal s frage day brought it to the fore. In charming letter received from Miss Lu J. C. Daniels, a vivid presentation of s frage day in Grafton, Vermont, a typi small community where suffrage has rar been discussed previous to May 2d. T elebration began at three o'clock in the ternoon, with a children's procession wh went singing through the village stree A twelve-years-old boy led the processi riding on his gray horse "Maud," and f lowed by his dog "Spot." Maud wore Votes for Women on her neck, and a la placard on each side, advertising the m meeting at four o'clock. Spot wore a hu yellow bow on his collar. The children, w wore suffrage colors, rang every doorbell town and invited the residents to the me ing. The day ended in a banquet, elev women and six men giving brief address after which the resolution for the Bristo Mondell resolution was passed. Grafton the old home of the Honorable John Barre whose mother, now a resident of Illinc is a strong suffragist.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.

The business manager desires to tha those members who assisted her May 9th in the theater and street sa of "The Suffragist." The results of t sales were most gratifying, and we have t satisfaction of knowing that the suffrag public has enormously increased. Lack space in this demonstration number of t paper, prevents the acknowledgement of t work of friends who are sending in n subscribers. In the next issue we shall sume our regular notice of these subscr tions.

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

THE WOMEN MC

Showing a Section of the Procession Singing "Dom

BRISTOW-MONDELL RESOLUTION DEMANDED BY THOUSANDS OF MARCHERS

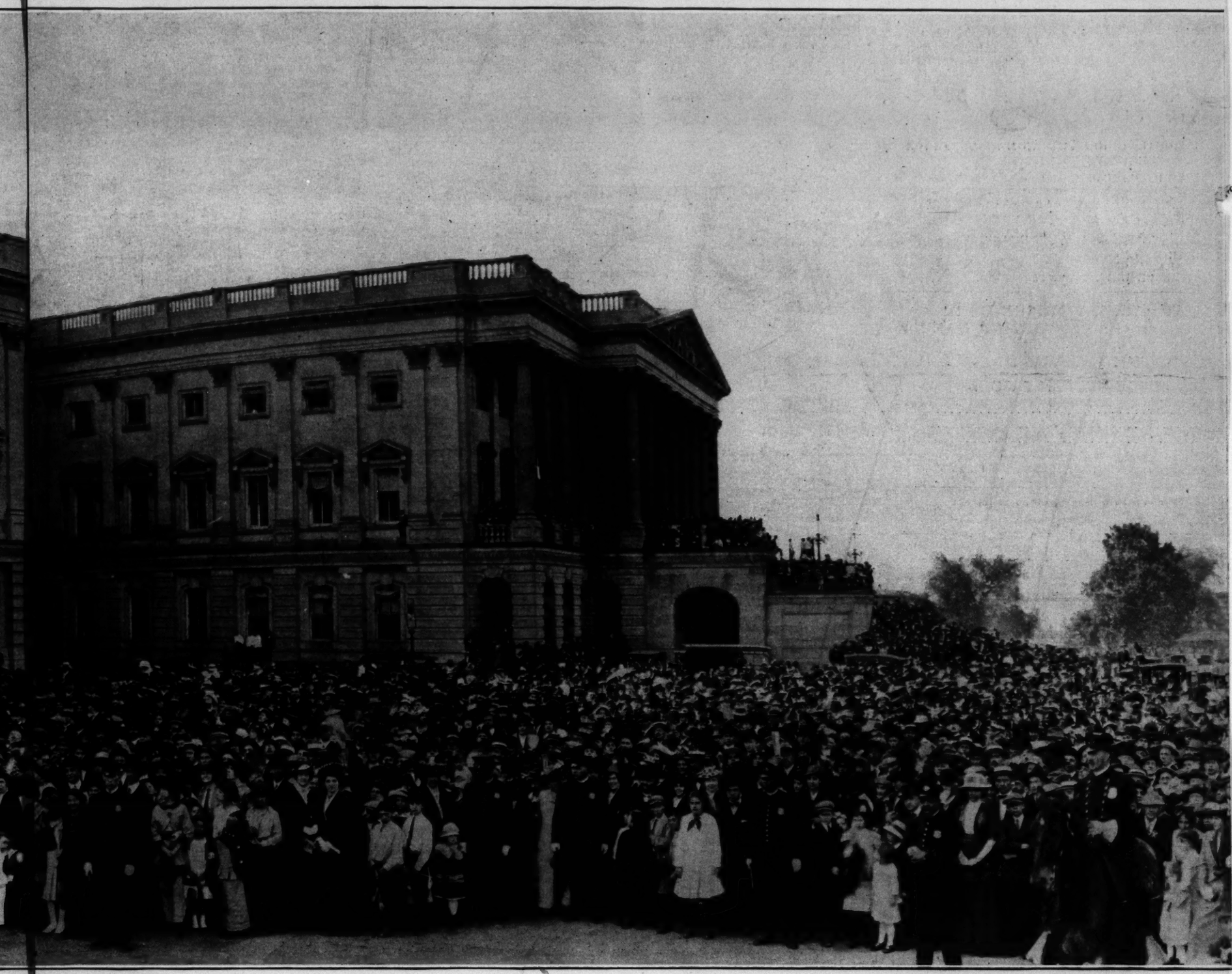
ashington's most impressive demonstration in behalf of suffrage amendment—By thousands women march from White House to Capitol—Senators and Represenatives receive the Delegates and offer encouragement

The most perfect weather, brilliant, genial, th a bright breeze that set a-flutter the ousands of flags, banners and pennants ried by the marchers, greeted the great monstration of May 9th in Washington. ng before noon the streets began to be ed with white-clad women and excited ildren. Motor cars, most beautifully dec- ated with banners and with purple, white d yellow blossoms, darted everywhere. s the hour drew near for the meeting at e Belasco Theater throngs of spectators ed the sidewalks, waiting for the proces- n, which was scheduled to start at three clock. All along Pennsylvania Avenue es were stretched to keep the crowds av from any possible contact with the archers. Plenty of police were on hand, and it was apparent that the Police Department intended to give such protection to the procession that all bad memories of last year's bitter experience would forever perish.

The opening event of the day, the mass meeting at the Belasco Theater, began shortly after half past twelve, with Mrs. William Kent in the chair. In a stirring speech Senator Bristow of Kansas, told the crowded audience that victory for the amendment was already in sight. Representative Mondell of Wyoming, said that the reporting out of the Bristow-Mondell resolution by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives turned the demonstration of the day into a veritable jubilee. He, as well as Senator Bristow, counselled the suffrage leaders to bend all their energies to obtaining a vote at this session of Congress, and predicted that a satisfactory majority would be secured. Both of these staunch friends of suffrage received a standing ovation.

Other speakers at the meeting were Miss Caroline Lexow, field secretary of the Women's Political Union of New York, Rheta Childe Dorr and Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, of Connecticut, who read the resolution. Miss Elsie Hall seconded the resolution, which was carried with great acclaim.

Mrs. Donald Hooker made a vigorous speech appealing for funds to carry on the work of the Congressional Union. The time was very short, as the hour for forming the procession was close at hand, but in



EN MONSTRATION
g "oman's March" on Their Arrival at the Capitol

SCHULTZ

less than seven minutes the sum of $3,000 was raised. As much more would probably have been subscribed had there been time.

The theater, which was decorated under the direction of Mrs. John Jay White, assisted by Mrs Dorothy Earle and others, was a bower of purple, white and yellow flowers. All the boxes were hung with banners of the various suffrage societies occupying them, and these added greatly to the brilliance of the scene. Among those who occupied boxes were Mrs. Ormsby McCammon, Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mrs. Bayard Hilles of Wilmington, Delaware, Miss Lavinia Dock, Hon. Secretary of the International Council of Women, Mrs. Belva Lockwood, Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, Miss Elizabeth Fox, dietician of the Woman's Hospital, New York, Mrs. Clara S. Laddey, Mrs. Louis Brandeis, Mrs. Holt, Miss Wittemore and Mrs. Shippan of Detroit, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., and Mrs. Butterfield of the Women's Political Union, New York.

As soon as the meeting adjourned the procession began to form in its various sections on all sides of stately LaFayette Square and in front of the White House. Promptly at three o'clock the chief marshal, Mrs. George Odell, gave the order to march; the drum major of the advance band raised his staff, the band master waved his baton, and to the strains of a vigorous march tune the long procession started. First came a police sergeant and eight mounted aides to clear the way. At the head of the process marched Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, ca ing the purple, white and gold flag of Congressional Union, and with her M Lena Hitchcock carrying an American f After them came the great twenty feet l banner, bearing the words "We demand Passage of the Bristow-Mondell Res tion." This was borne by Misses Helen lans, Rose Winslow, Annis Saulsbury, Gr Stewart, Joy Webster and Grace Spen A smart cavalry section led by Mrs. Ju Barrett Rublee was preceded by seven c bearers on horseback, each carrying a C gressional Union flag. Miss Doris Steve executive secretary of the Union, acted color bearer for the Executive Commit

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Weekly paper of the

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NATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER , AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION MBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the

nstitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

esolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-ds of each House concurring therein), That the follow-article be proposed to the legislatures of the several es as an amendment to the Constitution of the United es, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said slatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, ely:

"ARTICLE—

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United tes to vote shall not be denied or abridged by United States or by any State on account of .

Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914.
Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.
In the House: May 5, reported without recommendation.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

"When all the women want it" used to be a sort of an armor plate behind which legislators could retire with perfect safety, well aware that they were safe from argument. Lately however the armor plate has begun to look a little rusty, and now that women from every Congressional district in the United States have journeyed to the Capitol with a definite demand for immediate enfranchisement, the time has surely arrived when the ancient armor will have to be scrapped. The Nation-wide demonstration on May 2d, and the magnificent procession on May 9th did not indeed prove that every individual woman in the United States knows that she wants and needs the vote. The suffragists have never claimed that the "silent majority" belong in their ranks. The suffragists know well that the "silent majority" belong in no group. They are the people, men and women, who are incapable of social thinking. They want nothing beyond their own selfish safety and material well being. The suffragists claim only those who have the intelligence to think for themselves and the courage to stand up and be counted.

We claim that the women of the United States have been counted in sufficient numbers on these two May days to prove that the will of the woman half of the population has been expressed in favor of immediate enfranchisement. Moreover we claim that the will of the male half of the population has been expressed as in accord with the women. Otherwise some kind of a counter demonstration would have been made, telegrams and letters of protest would have been sent to Congress and to the newspapers. Nothing of that sort has occurred. All over the country the men joined heartily with the women to make the demonstrations a success. Everywhere the marching women were cheered and encouraged by men. We claim that the will of the people has been expressed in favor of nation-wide woman suffrage. Perhaps it will require another presidential election to prove this to the satisfaction of the party in power. We hope not, indeed we believe not. But we candidly declare that no future election can be held in which woman suffrage is not a burning issue. No party convention can pass without a fight on the subject of woman suffrage. No party platform can be silent on the subject. The will of the people has been expressed. Now it remains but to impose that will on the legislators.

PARTY RESPONSIBILITY

The idea of party responsibility in regard to the affairs of women, is so new in this country that many otherwise ardent suffragists have halted before it. They still conceive of Congress as a body of wise, courageous, thinking men, each one with his individual convictions on all subjects, not to be moved from them at the behest of the party "bosses." Thus when the Congressional Union, alone among suffrage societies in America, announced that the suffrage amendment in Congress was a party responsibility and not an issue for each Congressman to vote on as his conscience dictated, a storm of protest arose from all sides. Little by little the protest has dwindled, as sober thinking has convinced an increasing number of women that the Congressional Union was absolutely right in its policy. Women have seen the workings of the Democratic caucus, have seen how the will of the individual Senator and Representative became as water before its mandates. They have seen this in the matter of the Canal Tolls, they have seen it in the whole conduct of the Mexican war problem. Still a certain number of women refuse to see it in the matter of the suffrage amendment. They point to the Democratic, Republican and Progressive members of both houses who, irrespective of party differences are at one on the suffrage question.

It is perfectly true that we have friends in all parties. This was indicated at the time when the Chamberlain Resolution—now the Bristow Resolution—was voted on in the Senate, receiving a majority of one vote. But it is equally clear that had the Democratic caucus decided that it was expedient to pass the resolution, it would have received a two-thirds majority. It is also clear that at any time when the party leaders decide that expediency, to which all parties bow, points to the passage of the suffrage amendment enough Democrats will vote for it to ensure a two-thirds majority. The proof of this, if proof is needed, is furnished by the frank admission of the Democratic members themselves that they regard the suffrage bill as a party and not an individual issue. In all cases, when interviewed, they clearly indicate that they are ready to waive their personal views. They refer to a party caucus against a suffrage amendment as a reason why a Democrat should not vote in its favor. When asked if they wish to be understood as being in favor of leaving the question to the party leaders to decide, they answer, almost fervently, in the affirmative. The fact is, a large number of Congressmen are afraid to vote either for or against the measure. They are only too glad to have the excuse of party mandates. When they go to their constituents again how convenient will it be for them to reply to suffrage advocates: "I voted against the amendment out of party loyalty." How comfortable it will be to make the same answer to an anti-suffrage constituent. It is then to the Democratic Party, at present in possession of both houses of Congress and the Administration, that we must address ourselves. It is the party, not the individual member that must be held responsible for what happens to the suffrage resolution. The Democrats themselves have said it, and we are glad to have their tribute to the wisdom of our policy.

BRISTOW-MONDELL RESOLUTION DEMANDED BY THOUSANDS

Continued from Page 5

of the Union, the following members of which marched: Miss Alice Paul, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Mrs. Donald Hooker, Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. Gilson Gardner.

The pageant part of the procession which followed was most beautiful, especially the 300 or more children led by Mrs. J. S. P. Neleigh of Neighborhood House. White-clad and bareheaded the little marchers bore long garlands of flowers and carried baskets filled with blossoms. The chorus of women in white and green made a charming appearance, with their filleted hair and long garlands of laurel. After the pageant marched different sections of artists, writers, actresses, home makers, business women, college women, teachers, lawyers, nurses, librarians and journalists.

The free states came next, with Miss Grace Norton as color bearer. In this section were Representative and Mrs. Knowland, and with them marched their two very attractive children. Other politically prominent people seen in the march were Senator Miles Poindexter, Senator Charles Thompson of Kansas, Senator Bristow, Senator and Mrs. Moses Clapp of Minnesota, Representative Victor Murdock and Representative Mondell. The Washington banner was carried by Representative and Mrs. J. W. Bryan.

Miss Elizabeth Cullen was color bearer for the campaign states, Nevada, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and after these marched the states where women are still striving with their legislators to secure state referendum.

Very attractive was the Socialist delegation, with their bright regalias and red roses. A gale of laughter all along the line greeted the rose trimmed banner with the inscription: "Welcome Antis into the ranks of the Socialists." Charles Edward Russell headed the delegation carrying a large American flag. Last of all came the automobile procession, three blocks long, a beautiful section of the big parade. The march did not seem too long to anybody, the music of the ten bands, the waving of banners, and the cheers of the thousands on thousands of spectators that lined the way from the White House to the Capitol, helping to render the walk of nearly two miles a pleasant journey. In almost every marcher's heart was the fervent belief that this procession was the last one she should ever have to walk in; that victory was already an assured thing. Therefore the happiness attending this Washington march was very great. It showed itself in the smiling eyes and radiant faces of the marchers, in their buoyant steps and in the general animation of the march. As the long procession swept up the hill and into the great plaza of the capitol grounds it presented a truly beautiful and impressive spectacle. The white gowns and white shoes of the women, glistening against the deep blue of the sky and the rain-washed green of the trees gave one the impression of a Greek frieze suddenly become animated with life.

Scene at the Capitol.

As the procession reached the capitol steps as many as possible mounted, and the rest of the women grouped themselves below.

The ceremonies at the Capitol came to an end as the 531 delegates, with resolutions passed at demonstrations all over the United States on May 2d, passed up the long steps, through an avenue left clear for them, to the inspiring strains of the chorus of Dr. Ethel Smyth's "Women's March." Waiting for the delegates in the great rotunda of the Capitol was the following reception committee of Senators and Representatives: Senators Thomas, Bristow, Owen, Chamberlain, Poindexter, Sterling, Gallinger, Kenyon, Jones, Sutherland and Thompson; Representatives Mondell, Falconer, Stone, Ripley, Bryan of Washington, Sabath, Campbell, Keating, Madden, Knowland and Kahn. They shook hands cordially with as many of the throng as possible in the space of an hour and a half, and said many encouraging and sympathetic words. All were enthusiastic in praise of the procession.

This ended the day's formal celebration. Many private dinner parties were given and it was late when the last weary but happy suffragists sought slumber. Washington papers were unstinted in their praise of the parade. The Times said: "In a parade which for beauty, variety of color and seriousness of purpose has never been excelled in the ranks of the suffragists, this great company of women made a brilliant spectacle on the Avenue, on their march from the Executive Mansion to the halls of legislation. The ceremonies on the Capitol were the climax to a demonstration the like of which the National Capital has seldom witnessed."

The Herald said that the affair was one of the greatest processions in the history of the suffrage cause. The Sunday Star declared the pageant and parade was one of the most attractive ever seen in this capital, "noted for its picturesque demonstrations." Said the Star: "The general feeling about the Capitol after the women had swarmed to its doors was best expressed by one senator who said: 'It is worth while paying heed to a cause that can bring together such a demonstration, by educated women leaders in all walks of life from every corner of our country.' And one of the best known members of the House who stood beside him answered: 'No legislation was ever considered seriously until it became politically expedient. I am glad that in my district I do not have to question whether I can afford to antagonize such a powerful element. I will have the women helping to elect me.'"

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PARADE.

Coming from the western counties of New York where spring is late, it seemed to me that I had never seen anything as enchanting as the streets and the parks of Washington, as I saw them on Saturday morning in the bright sunlight. Our part of the procession, the Women's Political Union of New York, formed on the east side of La-Fayette Square just below the White House. As we stood there waiting I looked across the stretch of lawn, with its exquisite flowering shrubbery and its magnificent trees, and in the middle of a blaze of tulip beds a tossing fountain; and I wondered if somewhere behind a window blind the President was looking at the thousands of women preparing to march up to the Capitol to ask that justice which he had declared he could not give them. If he was looking, perhaps the thought crossed his mind that he had missed the great opportunity of his life. Certainly he must have been impressed with the fact that women will never rest one hour until they have freed themselves and their sisters. That was the keynote of the whole Washington demonstration, with its delegates from every Congressional District in the United States. No wonder the women, when they reached the Capitol, found it virtually empty. The Senators and Representatives from the suffrage states, and a few others who have the vision of equality of men and women, they were there, of course, welcoming the delegates with splendid enthusiasm. Most of the others were elsewhere. The Senate was almost empty, and so was the House. Our delegation was disgusted to find not one single Senator or Representative from New York State on hand to receive our petitions. We searched the city, but we succeeded in finding but one man, Representative Ten Eyck of Albany. I take away from Washington two impressions; the first of gratitude for having been privileged to march in one of the most lovely pageants I have ever seen in my life; the second a renewed determination to work for the immediate enfranchisement of women. That visit to the Capitol revealed to me all over again the necessity of women's votes to elect real representatives of the people in Congress.

CAROLINE LEXOW,
Field Secretary of the Women's Political Union, New York.

HOW ZONA GALE SAW IT.

The incommunable things are always the best things, and unfortunately the impression which suffragists would most willingly take home from the Washington parade to give to those who did not see it, is an impression that cannot be stated. For that impression is a rooted conviction as to the value of parades, and probably few can have the conviction until they see a parade for themselves.

Everywhere in the smaller cities the discussion goes on among suffragists: Shall there be a parade, or shall there not be? And everywhere the conservatives, however ardent they are, make the same unreasoned comment: "We shall gain by dignity, by the quiet method of pressing our point, by remembering always that we are women."

Point by point we who believe in the parade would agree with them. It is by dignity, it is by quiet methods, it is by the burning remembrance that we are women that we shall gain, and I know of no more tremendous expression of all three than these quiet, dignified, marching columns of women, proceeding through the towns in States which will not enfranchise them.

"I have always believed in suffrage. I have never believed in parades. I shall watch it, but it will not mean anything particularly to me," said a visitor to me on Saturday. But that night she said: "I leaned out my window, and held my screen up with one hand and let the sun beat in my face for the forty minutes that you were passing,—and I wept. To think of your being part of it—and caring like that— and the men there on the sidewalk holding back, **by what right,** what you ask!"

But the men on the sidewalk see it too. "You know you'd never vote against 'em now," a man on the curb said to another, as they watched. And the other man answered: "By George, I don't know as I would."

Seeing is believing, and it is impossible for one who has not seen to visualize a great spectacle. Also it is impossible to be sensible of its effect on the watchers. "I'm willing the women should have the vote when they want it," is heard too often to let us afford to waste one chance of making it clear how deeply we do want that whose demand the parade symbolizes.

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HOW ZONA GALE SAW IT

Concluded from Page 7

For the little towns, where a large and impressive showing is impossible, a parade is not advisable, it seems to me. Mass meetings, and above all, personal work wins in the little town. But the little town suffragists should feed the large town parades. "Personal presence moves the world." No amount of literature can quicken to others the sovereign import of the movement as can a thousand women in that silent, intent marching line.

ZONA GALE.

FROM AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

It is not always true that comparisons are odious. I humbly venture to compare one nation's conduct towards women with that of another nation's and leave it to the reader which course looks like wisdom and which folly.

The joyous spirit, the happy faces on that glorious ninth of May! Women, young and old, rich and poor, marching on to freedom—political freedom. Helped by men, cheered by men, protected by the police, and welcomed by Congress. The meeting in the theater, packed from floor to ceiling, decorated with flowers, Congressional Union colors, and banners from all the States. The American women have to work hard for their freedom, they have to wait for it, but at least they wait in safety, and the men, from the President down to the policeman in the street, however much they hold back, at least they listen to the women, and they listen courteously.

But the Englishman, he will not look ahead, he will not listen to one word of reason. "Shut up!" is his gentle admonition to women. And that is the real reason why the Englishman today is himself in need of police protection. Spontaneous combustion is the result of suppression. And that is what has lighted fires throughout England this past year or two.

Every really awakened woman in England is a rebel—me too! Every such woman acnes to handle a hammer—me too! But only on English soil. It is strange, yet not at all strange, how we English women drop our militancy in mid-ocean. But after all, what we are contending for—what we are fighting for in England is fair play, and we know that women will get that in America.

HELEN M. PILLANS,
A London woman who is proud of her countrymen of the past, but ashamed of them in the present.

WHAT A FEW CONGRESSMEN SAID.

Senator Bristow—"I am delighted with this magnificent demonstration. Universal woman suffrage is sure to win."

Senator Thomas—"The action of the House committee in reporting out the Bristow-Mondell amendment marks the end of the struggle."

Senator Poindexter—"In all probability the Bristow-Mondell amendment will come to a vote again in this Congress."

Representative Mondell—"I am very proud of this demonstration and I feel that it will have a beneficial effect on the members here, in showing them the strength of the movement in their own districts all over the country."

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